## PICTORIAL HERALD. THE HERALD BUILDINGS. THE EDITORS' ROOMS.

The Weekly Illustrated Herald, to be issued to morrow, will contain a beautiful engraving of the exterior of the Herald Buildings; also, a view of the editorial rooms; with a very humorous and original design, illustrative of the present condition of Mexico and Texas. Price of the whole only 61 cents.

Importnat from Albany-New Movement of the Northern Democracy.

We have received some important private information relative to a variety of new movements, contemplated by the democracy of this State, now marshalled principally under the leadership of Silas Wright, and his associates throughout the Northern States This information comes from such a source, as commands a great degree of confidence from us; and the views it gives of the purposes of the Northern democracy, are somewhat confirmed by contemporaneous events occurring both at Washington and Albany, and also in this city.

Every one has been astonished in this city at the absence of any allusion to the Texas question in Governor Wright's Message. Yet this utter forgetfulness of one of the leading questions of the present day, indicates with more precision, a settled purpose of a particular kind agitating the se-cret chambers of the American democracy, than any other event which we have seen. We are now told by our private correspondent that there have been, for several weeks past, long and deliberate consultations, both at Albany and at Lindenwald, relative to the position and policy which the New York and Northern democracy should adopt during the remainder of the Presidency of Mr. Tyler; in reference also to the position of Mr. Calhoun; and particularly with a view to the new administration of Mr. Polk. Every one knows the singular characteristics of that policy of caution and ambition. mixed up in about equal proportions, which has al-ways marked the action of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Wright during the last twenty years in the politics of this State. The defeat of Mr. Van Buren's nomination for the Presidency—the prostration of all his hopes-the rising sun of Mr. Calhoun in the South-and the incoming of the new administration, have all made it necessary for the New York magicians to retreat into secret councils for the purpose of ascertaining their exact position, and con cocting their schemes for future action, so as to se cure victory and ascendancy hereafter.

We learn, therefore, that it is now the settled determination of the leaders in Albany to assume a high and independent ground, both in reference to the administration of Mr. Tyler and that of Mr Polk, in connection not only with the Texas question, but many other issues. They have determined, after the treatment they have received from Mr. Calhoun in the South, to abandon the Southern interests, in a great degree, and to fall back upon Northern feelings, Northern prejudices, and Northern interests, to a greater extent than they have done for the last twenty-five years.— They are, in fact, preparing a species of quasi opposition, or independence, in Congress and through the country, during the administration of Mr. Polk This information has been communicated to us in such a way that we place great confidence in its accuracy. But, indeed, if we look back on what has transpired during the last few weeks, we must be satisfied of its truth. The repeal of the 25th rule in Congress, by the votes of the Northern democracy, has been approved in this region by the same men who in former years made every effort to enact the rule in order thereby to conciliate and get the votes of the The recent speech of Mr. Stetson, who, no doubt, is put forward in the House of Representatives to break ground for this new movement-is another confirmation of the accuracy of the statement relative to the adoption of a new line of policy at Albany. But above all, the entire omission of any allusion to Texas in Mr. Wright's message, is the crowning proof of the whole of this conemplated movement.

Thus it will be seen that the New York democracy, affiliating with the democracy in all the free to make a backward movement from their Southern brethren, and to make certain approaches to the extreme northern movements of high tariff-abolition-and all the other theories which are abominations to the South. In connection with these extraordinary and singular indications, we perceive that the organs of Mr. Clay, in Kentucky, are almost assuming the same position, in relation to slavery and abolition, which is now shadowed forth by the New York democracy. We should not be at all surprised, therefore, to find that there was a perfect correspondence and understanding between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, in refer ence to certain great movements, having an effect on this Union in a few years hence, that may as tonish us all. Their purpose undoubtedly is—
if we can interpret their acts—and the sayings of their organs-to defeat Mr. Calhoun and all the Southern democracy-to throw the new element of abolition into the field of future action-and to make such a demonstration as will give them the ascendancy in the councils of the nation, and in the election of Presidens thereafter. Every succeeding event only seems to afford fresh confirmation of this view-th t the Northern democrats are re-organizing themselves, under new elements, for some ulterior purpose, and, side by side, with a similar re-organization of the whigs, abolitionists, and other parties.

THE POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE TANMANY BALL. have already noticed the general and social features of the great eighth of January ball at Old Tammany-the beauty of the ladies, the excellence of the viands, the surliness of the door keepers, and so on; but the occasion will bear a word as to its political bearings and complexion. What was principally to be observed, was the entire ab sence from the party of the leading and confidential friends of Gov. Wright, in this city. The whole affair was under the management and patronage of the Tyler office-holders and a portion of the undercrust democracy. It is very evident that the lines of demarcation between the two factions of the democracy are to be strongly drawn, and tha the struggle between the Tylerites and the undercrusts, represented by the Plebeian, to retain their offices, and the "Old Hunkers" to get possession of them, under the coming administration, will be fierce and unrelenting-a regular guerilla war.-One thing about the ball strikes us as very remark able-during the whole evening this avowedly de mocratic assembly never once danced the Polk-a

VERY LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA .- That fast sailer, the Eunomus, Captain Mansfield, arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 17th of November.

We learn from Captain M. that the American frigate Raritan, Com. Turner, had visited Montevideo in consequence of the seizure of the Argentine squadron by Captain Voorhees. Commodore T. had satisfactorily settled the affair with the Argentine Government. He fully sustained Captain Voorhees in the decided measures he took in the beginning of the trouble.

The American Corvette Boston was at Rio de Janeiro.

The new tariff of the Brazillian Empire went into operation on the 11th of November.

ITALIAN OPERA .- To-night Semiramide, the most auccessful opera yet produced, is performed for the last time this season. We need not add a wordsto this intimation.

THE ONDERDONE EXCITEMENT—THE PRESS AND THE PULLIT. - The condensed report of the evidence and proceedings in the case of Bishop Onderdonk to which we alluded yesterday, is not yet ready for publication. It will perhaps be delayed for a few days, as the preparation of it is a work of some care and labor. In the meantime, we are receiving a great number of communications, which come pouring in from all quarters, some favorable to the Bishop, and some sustaining, with great warmth of feeling, the decision of the court. We have selected one of these communications for publication, and give it on the first page of this day's paper. It comes, as will be perceived, from a friend of the Bishop; but there is a reasonableness and a moderation in its partizanship which commend it to favorable and attentive regard.

It is obviously impossible to form any just con-clusion respecting the guilt or innocence of the Bishop with the present total lack of authentic information. We have now nothing before us but rumors and hearsay, and all sorts of exaggeration The secrecy with which the investigation was conducted-the developments relative to the manner in which it originated—the violent party spirit which has manifested itself on both sides—the extravagant and exaggerated statements circulated by the adherents of both parties-have all involved this affair in great obscurity, and render it altogether impossible, with the data now before us, to form any rational or satisfactory conclusion as the righteousness of the sentence pronounced against the accused party. The chief difficulty, as far as relates to the Bishop, seems to be the ascertainment from the attendant circumstances of the character and intent of the acts alleged against him. But whether those acts were really criminal or not, it is impossible to learn from any information yet presented to the public. We regard the mere rumors and statements of both parties as equally unworthy of serious attention. It is in view of this anxiety and doubt in the public mind, that the publication of a condensed and accurate account of the evidence actually given in the trial, seems to be all important to the interests of truth, and the various parties concerned in this singular affair.

But however doubtful the question of the guilt or nnocence of Bishop Onderdonk may be, there can be but one opinion as to the injurious influence which these proceedings must exercise on the Epig copal church itself. It would, indeed, appear that that ecclesiastical body is on the very brink of a violent disruption. The seeds of disorganization appear to be manifesting themselves in various quarters vithin the pale of that religious denomination. On all hands there are loud and violent denunciations of the conduct of the Court of Bishops, and these are echoed back-by equally violent outcries about the immoralities and the apostacies of individual dignitaries. The personalities—the violence—the nchristian rancour-the party spirit-the bigotrythe intolerance—the brawling—the disorder which now characterize this large section of the religious community, certainly present a most painful and melancholy spectacle to every man who cherishes reverent regard for Christianity.

What a contrast does all this present to the conduct and teachings of the blessed founder of the Christian faith and his Apostles! What puritywhat simplicity-what charity-what forbearance -what traternal harmony characterized the college of fishermen! There were no secret conclaves of the Disciples of Jesus of Nazareth in those days. The religion of the Saviour is one of peace, and love, and mercy. What, in all ages, has been the greatest barrier to its success and universal triumph? We can have no hesitation in replying that it has been presented by the priestgood. It has been the combination of men who have claimed a monopoly of religion, only to pros-titute it to their own base uses, for the gratification of their selfish ambition, which has in all periods created the most formidable opposition to the progress of genuine Christianity. And this was oreseen by the Author of Christianity. Hence his repeated admonitions to his disciples to beware of the wolves in sheep's clothing who would enter into the fold to devour and destroy.

Christianity is the only system of religion and morals that can make mankind prosperous and happy. It is the only true safeguard of individuals and of nations. It will be through its influence alone that man will ultimately obtain his destined elevation. No other influence can retain the nations of the earth in a state of civilization and order. And the author of this benign and ennobling stant and progressive impetus from the progress of the human race and the inventions of future ages. And we have seen abundant illustration of this in the mighty impulse communicated to christianity by the invention of the art of printing. The pres has, in this latter day, been the great auxiliary sgency of religion. What has the pulpit done in comparison with the press in spreading the sublime religion of the cross? That very press which eccle siastics are accustomed in their bigotry or their blindness to deride and denounce, has been, in truth, at once the great missionary and the stead fast conservator of true religion. Were it not for an independent periodical press, under the guidance of an enlightened and liberal christianity. the world would be at this moment under the do minion of ecclesiastical intolerance and darkness And this case of Bishop Onderdonk has only given us one illustration of the injustice-the intoler ance-the violence-and the partizan hate, which the priesthood would create and perpetuate in al the churches, were they not restrained and controlled by the free and independent press.

In the mean time, the excitement of this case

increases with great rapidity in all the religious, clerical and legal circles. It is now understood that Bishop Onderdonk will be supported most in-tensely by his friends, and will continue in the exercise of his duties as usual, being regarded by his adherents as still the Bishop of this diocese In opposition to this view, his antagonists are consulting lawyers all round town in order to ascertain the nature of his position, and the legality of the verdict of suspension. It is said that Dr. Milnor contradicts with great warmth a statement made on oath by Dr. Highee during the trial, and there can be no doubt that a prodigious amount of personal and bitter controversy is yet to grow out o this affair. Again, it is suggested that the sale to the Appletons of the evidence on the trial, and the argument and proceedings before the Court of Bishops, is a gross outrage upon the moral sensibilities of the public, and that the Court had no right whatever to sell such matter for any purpose whatever. It is asserted that the ladies testified before the Court under a solemn assurance that their evidence would never be divulged, and that an interposition of the Court of Chancery to restrain the contemplated publication, will be made on their part, and thus the manuscript will be restored to the hands of the Court, and the purchase money re paid to the Appletons.

On every hand the excitement increases. Heaven knows what it may yet bring forth !

THE THEATRES. - There was quite a farce at the Park last night. A literary gentleman of this city, formerly connected with a defunct newspaper, made his debut, and whatever his merits may be, there certainly see med to be either a design to victimiz him by the professional people amongst whom he was so silly as to venture himself, or else very unpardonable negligence on their part. Not one of them knew a line of their part, save one, and he was so completely puzzled by the "gag" of the others, that he half lost his senses, and the audience very intelligently took to hissing him! The aspirant had better stick to his legitimate business.

Two DAYS LATER FROM JAMAICA .- By the arrival of the J. Garrow at New Orleans, on the 30th ult., we have received advices from Kingston to the 14th. We can find no news of importance. The markets were rather dull.

THE PLAINFIELD BANK LIBEL SUITS -The more we examine into the legality of the recent impu ent suits commenced against us by the Plainfield Bank, the more we are astonished at their audacity—at their ignorance of law—and the folly of the whole thing. This miserable attempt to intimidate a free press will not succeed. We have examined the legal grounds of this ridiculous suit, and we find that they are, according to the best counsel to be procured in this city, utterly untens ble, and cannot be sustained for a moment These suits were commenced without an affidavit of any party; and we dare them to proceed in them, or to file their declaration, for to take a single step in this prosecution. Whatever we have said in reference to this or any other bank, we can sustain to the very letter, and will be supported by the public. It is our duty as a public journalist, to warn the community, when a bank is in a state of such gross and palpable inflation, as that one is at t is moment, according to its own developments.

But this is not all. We are preparing to show and will show up a most extraordinary brochure, a pamphlet recently published by Moses Y. Beach, that there is a remarkable attempt in some quarter to impose upon the public to a most extraordinary extent. This individual-against whom we say nothing personally-has set himself down in this book as worth \$250,000—placing himself side by side with John Jacob Astor, and others, whilst his whole tangible property consists of his buildings, mortgaged for more than their value, and some old type and presses, the property of the Sun. We say nothing now of the hundred and fifty libels pubshed by this individual in this very pamphlet avainst the principal families of New York. Let the Grand Jury act upon them. The object and purpose of this publication is to impose this adventurer on the community as a rich man, and thus to enable him to rass himself off as the proprietor of four banks, for whose paper he thus gets a cir culation. We will expose this whole affair soonand an extraordinary exposure it will be.

In the mean time we advise every one who holds bill of the Plainfield Bank, or of any other Bank with which Beach is identified, whether "Ulster," "Malene," or "Jacksonville," to hurry at once with it to his office and get something better for it in exchange. We would also advise those persons who are cognizant of the fact that Beach has made discounts of the Plainfield Bank in this city, to give special information to the present District Attorney, who will at once proceed to lay the case before the Grand Jury, all such discounts, and the circulation of such notes in this city being contrary to the statutes of this State, and subject to civil swift and indictment. Who knows but this man is only about to repeat the destiny of the "Jacksonville Bank," which burst under his superintendence two or three years ago in this city. That establishment lasted its notes in violation of the law, and defrauded the public in the face, too, of Beach's promises to redeem all its notes. Hurry to his office, and to that of Mr. Dwight, in Wall street, and get your Plainfield notes redeemed !

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO GEN. MORRIS. This affair is at length definitely settled, and is to come off at the Tabernacle, on the evening of the 20th instant. A committee of gentleman, usually prominent on similar ccasions, including Mayor Harper, have taken the matter in hand; and we learn that favorable replies to the request for their services have been received from nearly all the distinguished artists in this city, among whom are Madm'lle Borghese, Madame Pico, Ole Bull, &c., &c. This is in conse quence, not altogether of certain personal claim of the beneficiare, but is an appropriate acknowledg-ment of the respectability of the committee, and a manifestation of liberality highly creditable to

Gen. Morris is certainly a deserving man, has been unfortunate, and we are heartily slad that he is to receive the consideration which he poods. But upon many of the distinguished artists who have generously volunteered to come forward in his aid, he has no special claims whatever. On the contrary, there is at least one person who has con-sented to give him her valuable services on this occasion, who, if there were the slightest ground for the injurious accusations which the beneficiare nimself has been instrumental in circulating, might have found abundant and valid excuses for declining the invitation.

We allude to Madm'lle Borghese, It is well known that a certain journal, of which Gen. Morris is one of the editors and proprietors, has been sailing-not the professional reputation of Borghese, for that would be an effort too sure to defeat tself-but in impeaching, as it were, her private character as a woman and an artist. The charge has been made, and repeated and reiterated in every form, that she was mercenary, selfish and rasping-that she had seized upon an undue pro portion of the proceeds of the Opera, and deprived ner fellow artists of their proper share. Now all these slanderous imputations—so adroitly calcula-ted to stab the popularity of an artist in the tenderest point, by representing her as unworthy of public liberality-are especially and pointedly disproved by the magnanimous conduct of Borghese her-self, who nobly comes forward to repay the very man who has been one of the instruments in per-secuting her, by a deed of kindness, which is ac-tually to relieve him from embarrassment and disress. Can this woman be mean and mercenary? Where can you find such a specimen of nobleheartedness and pure generosity?

We took occasion some time since to remark that no man with the character or feelings of a gentleman would thus permit himself to speak of nere personal and private matters, which regarded neither himself nor the public, and in which a lady was to be assailed; and we now express the hope that the circumstance to which we have alluded will prove a salutary lesson to those hangers-on about the theatres and attachés of the press, who, disguised in the garb of gentlemen, manage to smuggle themselves into places and positions which gentlemen alone should occupy, and for which they are in every sense disqualified. From these observations we wish to exculpate-from any other cen sure than that of carelessness-Gen. Morris and ns associates ; but they allowed themselves too easily to be made the instruments of others whose only business is to breed quarrels and dissensions. either for malicious or mercenary purposes. We hope the concert will be a bumper.

THE BALL AT THE ALHAMRA.-The grand ball, inder the direction of Korponay, which has been he great subject of talk amongst the élite for the ast month, takes place at the Alhamra to-night. The ball-room is really magnificent, and the company will be select, fashionable and recherche n the extreme. It will be one of the greatest congregations of Syouth, beauty, elegance and ashion, ever seen in this city.

GEN. LAMAR, and his distinguished friends, will attend the ball given at the Alhamra this evening, for the benefit of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb In-The Ex-President's leves yesterday, was excessively crowded, and graced with a goodly number of ladies, though the weather was unfavorable.

Hon Samuel Williston has made a donation of the Hampshire House to the Williston Seminary. This house was built by him some three years since for a notel in Easthampton, and is valued at from four to five housand dollars.

Professor Morse offers to sell his right to the magnetic elegianh to the government, as he prefers that government should possess it, although he thinks he could make nore money by selling it to individuals.

CASE OF THE REV. MR. PIERPOINT .- The "Tra

INTERESTING FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE We have received by the Eliza Ann, which was boarded on Wednesday, by one of our spirited news collectors, a file of the Port Natal Gazette to the 25th of October, inclusive.

That portion of the globe seems to be making as rapid progress in civilization as most other parts Cape Town appears to be an extensive dépôt for guano traders. The trade in that article ha increased beyond precedent. It is stated that guano will be found on all Islands of a volcanic nature, of good quality, within 28 degrees to the North and 28 degrees to the South of the Equator

We give a few extracts from the papers in order to exhibit the condition of affairs at the Cape. They are certainly worth as much as the sam number of extracts would be from Irish or Welch

[From the Cape Town Gazette of Oct. 25.]

That the advantages anticipated to be derived from the abolition of the Port dues are beginning to be realized may be inferred from the number of arrivals in Table Bay during the present week, and to which we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers. Among the recent arrivals now in the Bay, there are several vessels bound to the i-land of Ichaboe for guano, and one from thence with a carge of this valuable manure. From information obtained by this opportunity and on which reliance may be placed, it appears that the quantity of guano already shipped from that island, is estimated at 60 000 tons, and the quantity now remaining at about 100,000 tons. We also learn from the same source that the extraordinary number of 219 British merchant vessels, equal to 58 400 tons of shipping, are at the present time congregated around the Island for the purpose o procuring guano, thus rendering it more than probable that with those vessels, together with those that were expected to be on their passage to that Island, the quantity now remaining would be entirely removed in about six months.

If this manure was limited to the Island of Ichaboe.

pected to be on their passage to that Island, ins quantity now remaining would be entirely removed in about six months.

If this manure was limited to the Island of Ichaboe, the above announcement might naturally tend to produce some uneasiness, but the long list of Islands appearing in our columns of this day, ander head of "Guans," and from which this manure may be procured, tends to remove all anxiety on this head, atthough it is probable that the quano on some of the Islands contained in the list reserved to, may not be so valuable as that procured from Ichaboe from the circumstance of the heavy rains which they are subject to, washing away the amonis, and consequently greatly deteriorating the quality of the article. Yet many of the islands are confidently expected to produce guano of a quality equal, if not superior, to that found at Ichaboe, independently of which we are informed that guano has been discovered on islands to the nerth of Ichaboe, of a quality superior end producing a higher price in the English markets, than that of Ichaboe itself, and estimated to be but little inferior to that obtained from the coast of Peru. This prospect of an unlimited supply of guano, is of the most cheering nature from the circumstance of its general utility as a manure; and also from the hopes entertained of its proving a very powerful auxiliary to an extended cultivation of South Western and South Eastern Africa, and more particularly to the promising central regions of this vast continent, whose countless millionit is confidently trusted may thereby ere long receive a stimulus, tending to promote their best interests.

In a recent number of our publication, we called the stemtion of our readers to the prespects of trade on the S. W. Coast of Africa, immediately contiguous to the colony; and we gave an extract from a publication which throws light on the subject. In our columns to-day continuation of these extracts will be found. We recommend a perusal of them, to those who take awarm interest in the civilization

if carried into effect with the whole of the numerous tribes by whom our frontier line are surrounded, will be productive of great benefit to this Colony, by laying foundation for the rapid advancement of civilization, and thereby eventually be the means of extending our labor. Trade to the interior, to which even the central regions of Africa, would offer no effectual bar.

It is also of the utmost importance that additional measures should be adopted to give confidence and security to our Frontiers. The advantages derived from the appointment of political agents in British India, lead us to elieve that a similar system, if judiciously carried into execution, would be of vital importance to this colony; it would not only restore confidence and give security to our Frontiers—create to a vest extent facilities for carrying on an inland trade and extend civilization, but eventually lead (on our approaching the interior) to the abolition of slavery and the borrible system of human sacrifice, the great socurges of this vest continent.

By these means and the annexation to the Cape of the Natal taritories, Anglo-Africa, if well supported by the Home government, would soon assume that important station and rank in the British Empire, to which, from her extended to the stain.

The important discoveries in the Southern hemisphere lately made by H. M. S. Erebus and Terror, we undestand are to be further extended, government having chartered the fine, new and strongly-built bark Fagoda. of Se2 tons, for that purpose; she is to proceed from hence to Simon's bay by the first favorable opportunity, to be fitted with the necessary precedion against the ice, previous to her departure for the antarctic regions.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.-The Court of Oyer as Terminer at Pittsburgh have been engaged for several days in the trial of Neal Gallagher, indicted veral days in the trial of Neal Gallagher, indicted for the murder of John W. McGillis, on the evening of the 2d of August last. The principal points elicited were from the testimony of John S. Pope, bar-keeper at the United States Hotel, where the prisoner and deceased met, and the affray originated. Gallagher became offended at McGillis' refusing to drink with him - became irritable—was purout, and, after consenting to go home, went part of the way, but returned and lingered about the house, came into collision with McGillis, after having a fustle with witness. The struggle continued, whilst Gallagher retreated, defending himself against McGillis—in the course of which the wound was in flicted by a knife, which caused the death of deceased in about two days. It was elicited upon evidence that prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time. At the latest accounts the testimony had closed, but the jury had not been charged.

liquor at the time. At the latest accounts the testimony had closed, but the jury had not been charged.

Calexander S. Butler was put upon his trial before the Supreme Court at Boston on Tuesday last on a charge of murder. From the evidence of Mary A. Batchelder, it appeared that a young woman named Mary A. Aldrich came to her house on the 4th of July to board, according to previous agreement with another person—asked to be shown to her lodgings and to have some one todo a message for her. Procured some hot water and was found by witness shortly after sick in her chamber—complained of feeling strangely, and showed the remainder of some medicine she had been taking—Late that evening Miss Aldrich called witness to her room and confessed she had been delivered of alchild. Next day the prisoner called, said he was the physician and had given her the prescription from this illness the deceased never recovered; was removed from the house of witness to the hose of tal about the 5th or 6th of July, where she died. The defence argue that the evidence is too circumstantial to convict upon, but by the last accounts the testimony of defence had not closed.

Theatricals, &c. Mr. Anderson has been engaged at the Front Street
Theetic, Baltimore, and made his first eppearance on
Wednesday evening as Hamlet, assisted by Burton, Barrett, Conner, Stevens, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Booth, and Mrs.

Hughes.

A Mrs. Clara S Russell, an actress, has been cow-hidin manager at Pavannsh, a la Clarendon. Potter is the

Sun.

Silebee, the delineator of Yankee characters, is playing at Augusta, Ga. Booth has closed his engagement there and is shortly expected at New Orleans

Mr. Henry Phillips, the vocalist, is expected in New Orleans, about the middle of the present month.

Mr. George Hews, of Boston, has patented two highly important improvements in Piano Fortes. The "sub sounding boards" add greatly to the richness and power of the tones, and an improved action increases the facility of brilliant execution.

AFFAIRS IN HUDSON .- MORE ARRESTS .- In an Albany Argue slip of the 7th inst, we find the following letter:-

Head Quarters, Husson, Jan. 0, 1960.

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Siz.—On Friday evening I received a requisition from Deputy Sheriff Sedgwick, for a detachment of 25 men, to accompany him on a tour through several of the anti rent towns in this county, in search of individuals for whose arrest warrants had been issued. The detachment was mustcred for duty immediately after retreat, and left quarters under my command about 7 P. M. Lieuts Townsend and Fasset and Adjutant Humphrey accompanied the expedition.

mustered for duty immediately after retreat, and lett quarters under my command about 7 P. M. Lieutz Townsend and Fasset and Adjutant Humphrey accompanied the expedition.

Our first move was for Proper's tavern, about 14 miles from this city, where we had some expectation of finding Walter Hutchins, a principal leader among the entirent of the treat of the town, and proceeded to make search for Hutchins. The search, however, proved unsuccessful, Hutchins having left the peighborhood some hours before we arrived there. We therefore retraced our steps as far as the Blue store, ten miles from Hudson, where the deathment was quartered for the night.

At six A. M. on Saturday morning, the party started for minkville, Hutchins place of residence, where we arrived shortly before aun rise. Another search was here made, but with no better success, and after a brief pause, the detachment moved on through the town of Gallatin About noon we discovered Hutchins a quarter of a mile ahead, just entering a piece of woods. The Deputy Sheriff and a small parry of men, immediately started in pursuit; but at er following the fugitive some mile; through the woods, lost his track, and were obliged to abandon the chase. Resuming our march, we traversed a considerable portion of Gallatin, resting for the night at Gallatin, Copake and Ancram, quartering for the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the high at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the night at the Hot Grounds in the latter town. During the high at the Hot

drance or molestation.

Mr Deputy Sheriff Sedgwick, who had charge of the expedition, and who, it may not be smiss to say, is a most efficient officer, has again expressed his satisfaction at the good conduct of the men composing the detachment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob'd's servant,

Commanding A. B. C. Commanding A. B. C.

The above detachment were accompanied in their expedition by a detachment of 25 of the Albany Republican Artillery, under Capt Cooke and Lieut. Frederick Town

Grand Largeny.—A female named Agnes Weeks were arrested by watchman Hauptman on Wednesday, for cobbing a countryman named Willis Lloyd, of Fairfield County, Conn., of \$190 in bills. Mr. Lloyd behaved naughty, and Miss Agnes cribbed the money in an alley. \$117 of it has been found.

naughty, and Miss Agness cribbed the money in an alley. \$117 of it has been found.

MISDEMEANOR.—A person named William Tustin, formerly a tenant of Thomas S. Warner, Eq. was arrested and held to bail yesterday for a misdemeanor in removing the shrubbery belonging to the premises he leared.

A Vagrant Thirp.—Eliza Ann North was sent to the Penitentiary for six mouths, as a vagrant for stealing a watch from John Gautz. A number of petit thieves were arrested and committed.

Arrested and committed.

Arrested a man named Johannes Duval, who is charged with having committed several burglaries in Newmik, New Jersey. A portion of the property was found at places where he had disposed of it. He will be taken back tomorrow.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A black man named Charles Liston, was arrested by officer Beeman for breaking into the premises of Dr. Ball, No. 167 Bleecker street, and stealing two coats worth \$40, which were found in his

Dependence.—Thursday—Committing a Rarg.—A black fellow named William Oliver, about 18 years of age, a servant in a highly respectable family residing is the upper part of the city, succeeded in getting a young the word of the persons of the person of the Upper Police—A Captain of the Watch in Troy
siz.—Daniel L. Van Saun, a Captain of the Fouri
District Watch, was to-day held to ball in the sum of
\$300 for discharging a person who was committed to the
Watch House on a charge of gross intexication, withou

Watch House on a charge of g. Commer's Office —Unroatunate Accident.—A child named Matlida Wallace, three years of age, residing with her parents at No. 225 West street, got a piece of opium out of a closet on Wednesday afternoon, and eat a considerable portion of it, and expired from the effects a 4 o'clock this morning. Verdict in accordance with the

VISIT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, MR. DALLAS AND SUITE, WITH COMMODORE ELLIOTT, THE

VISIT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, MR. DALLAS AND SUITE, WITH COMMODORE ELLIOTT, THE HONORABLE C. J. INGERSOLL, AND SOME OF THE COMMITTEE, TO THE HONORABLE MR. GALLATIN, ON THE STH OF JANUARY.—The interview between Mr. Gallatin (his christian name being Abraham Albert Alphonzo) and Mr. Dalles, was deeply interesting. The youthful private Secretary of the Commissioners of Peace to Ghent, appeared before that venerable patriot, as the Vice President of the United States, with silvered locks, certainly not the result of age, yet from whatever cause, those locks were sentinels, warning that estimable public servant that this was not his abiding place. A thousand memories and associations crowded the old man's brain, while a conflict with feeling shook his frame. his voice trembled, as with both hands he grasped that of his fauthful co-laborer in his country's service, and bid him welcome, with many indications of the joy he ielt, for nothing half so much as for his country. The faithful and able youth was new the matured man, his country had secured his service, and the patriot knew, that while his head could render him the admiration of his countrymen, his heart would secure their affections.

While the Vice President was engaged with Mrs. Gallatin, the old gentleman entered into free conversation with Commodore Elliott and Mr. Ingersoll. He said, "Commodore Elliott and Mr. Ingersoll. He said, "Commodore, I well remember the last time we met in 1812; although you are not quite so young, you still look very handsome; age has not made so many inroads upon your appearance as upon some of the rest of us. You were instructed as the commander of the naval force to be organized upon Lake Brie, to confer with me; (Mr. Gallatin being then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, at New York, to remit funds for the Government,) all was then in doubt I well remember your answer to me when I informed you the enemy had but one vessel on the Lakes. I asked what would you do, you an swered 'leave that to me, I'll take her' I wa

New York LEGISLATURE, January 7 .- In th

New York Legislature, January 7.—In the Senate, notice was given of a bill to improve the militia system of this State, lessening its burdens. &c. Resolutions denouncing the imprisonment of Thos. W. Dorr in Rhode Island, were introduced by Mr. Barlow, but not acted upon.

Jan. 8.—In the Senate, Mr. Clark offered resolutions (which were ordered printed) asserting the right of the United States to the whole of the teritory for Oregon, and in favor of the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, at the earliest practicable period, without dividing States—leaving that subject to the future action of Congress. Resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge a reduction of the rates of postage and the abolition of the franking privilege, were also introduced and ordered printed. Mr. Corntko introduced a bill to prevent persons appearing disguised and armed, and making it punishable by imprisonment.

In the House, notice was given of a bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices Courts to all actions against Cornorations for \$100 or under; also, of a bill more effectually to prevent riots and preserve the public peace; also, of a bill to prevent betting on elections. A concurrent resolution abolishing the property qualification for colored voters, and placing them upon the same footing with the whites in respect to the elective franchise, was offered by Mr. Bloss, and laid over for one day.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Kent.

Jan. 9.—Brown et als vs. Ety.—The jury in this case tready noticed, will render a scaled verdict this fore-

noon.

Wm. A. Kentish va Geo Latham, Benj Latham, Jr., and Henry B. Latham.—The Puffing System.—This was an action brought to recover compensation for services rendered by the plaintiff in writing certain puffs for the defendants, on the superiority of leaden pipes manufactured by them, previous to the introduction of the Croton water in this city.—The case was tried before, and reported, when the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Adjourned over to this forenoon.

General Sessions.

Before Recorder Tallmadge and Aldermen Devoe and Miller.

M. C. Payerson, District Attorney.

Jan 9 — Trial for Burglary — William Dickson was put on his trial indicted for a burglary in the first degree in breaking into the store of Mr. James Stewart, No. 38 Mott street, on the night of the 4th uit, and stealing therefrom some copper coin, and also some 3 oz weights. The premises of Mr. Stewart were in part occupied as a iwelling, and the forcible entry was made by forcing an outer shutter, and raising the sash of a window by remeving two nails, its fastening.

3The prisoner was urrested on the premises, the occupant being clarmed by the watch, and a species of chisel found lying near him when he was discovered in the store.

pant being alarmed by the watch, and a species of chiselouad lying near him when he was discovered in the store

5. Two watchman, named Martindale and Horton, tes fied to arousing Mr. Stewart, and arresting the prisoner on the premises.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentence him to the State Prison for the term of ten years.

Trial for Forgery—George H. Hubert was then put on his trial, indicted nor forgery in the 2d degree in passing counterfeit money, viz., a \$5 sourious bill purporting to be on the Barnstable Bank of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, to Henry Kutzmeyer, No. 372 Broome street, on the 22d of October last, in payment for some cigars, worth 25 cents, and receiving \$4.75 in change.

John Alexan, the clerk of Mr Kutzmeyer, testified to the passing of the bill by the prisoner, and that he placed a mark upon it to identify it.

On his cross examination he stated that he could not say positively that the prisoner at the bar was the man who passed to him the bill, and as the scienter or guilty knowledge that the person who so passed it was apparent r made out, the jury without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Forfeited Bail.—The recognizances of William Salaman, indicted for a grand larceny in stealing \$32 97 from his employer, Mr. Charles H. Tunyes, corner of Pearl and Elm streets—of George Schrobel, for keeping a disorterly house et No. 883 Ridge street—of William Phillips and Bamuel Phillips for creating a nulsance in the Eleventh Ward, by pling up manu e—of Michael Moora for retailing liquors without a license—of William Phillips and Bamuel Phillips for creating a sunday Officer of the Seventeenth Ward, were all forfeited, as they did not appear when called to trial.

Trial for a Misdemeanor.—Cornelius W. Terhune, a counsellor at law, was then tried for a misdemeanor unter the statute, in adding and absting the ascape of Solomen Vickers from the city prison on the 10th of Sept. and who was in confinement on a charge of murder undarson committed a short time previ

men vickers nom the city prison on the lith of Sept. and who was in confinement on a charge of murder undarson committed a short time previously in the city of Philadelphia.

William Cox, the keeper of the City Prison, deposed, that on the 8th of Sept. Vickers was taken from prison by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus before the Recorder, and was returned; on the 10th the accused as Vickers counsel, sued out another writ to take Vickers before fudge Oakley, and which he delivered to witness, and he went from his office into prison to make a return of it, and left Terhune and Vickers standing on the corridor while he endorsed it; and that while witness was returning to his office, Vickers followed after him and made his escape through the watch house department. After witness found Vickers had scaped, he saw Terhune and told him that Vickers had gone, and cautioned him in the matter, stating that if he was going to serve him so, he would rue it. The keepers were in the prison at the time, and witness supposes they must have thought Vickers must have been going out with him on the writ.— Justice Taylor investigated the charge against the accused for aiding in the escape, and dismissed the complaint; but the grand jury found a bill afterwards. Mr. Copeland was in my office and Mr. Lounsberry was on duty as a deputy keeper. Van Duser was slate there on watch. The escape of Vickers could have been essily effected by passing from the front office through the watchhouse, as they are immediately contiguous. Van Duser was gate keeper. No return on the writ was made. The gate keeper let Vickers pass, supposing all was right, and he was following witness, as a writ of habeas corpus had been sued out.

Mr. Tannung, at this stage of the trial, rose and read

The Court denied the motion, and ordered the transpose be proceeded in.

w.m. Lounsmuny, a deputy-keeper, sworn—Heard on the morning of the except some persons reading the writ of habets corpus; saw two persons visiting Viokers; saw Mr. Cox pass from the prison; Mr. Terhune was there, and all persons passed down, Vickers amongst the rest; supposed Vickers was going with Mr. Cox; witness went soon afterwards into Mr. Cox office and saw the habets corpus, and told Mr. Cox that Vickers had gone out with him; Mr. Cox went towards the prison with the habets for Vickers; I told him Vickers had gone out with him, and Mr. Cox said, The devil he did, and returned to the office. About thirty minutes afterwards I learned Vickers had escaped.

nade.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH, Judge of the Marine Court, tworn—Application had been made to him by a denuty Shariff from Philadelphia, to prevent the release of Vickers, by writ of habes corpus, and a requisition was received for Vickers, and on witness and the officers going to the Tombe, saw a large crowd of persons, amongst which was Mr. terhune, endeavoring to get the release of Vickers by habess corpus; sam Mr. Dox, and asked him if he had a writ for Vickers, and Terhune said, Hurry, I am in-

sea by habeas corpus; say Mr. Coz, and asked him if he had a writ for vickers, and Terhune said, Hurry, I am inhaste, and cried out Judge Oskiey; saw Judge Oskiey of crwards, and on returning to the prison saw Mr Cox, who said vickers had escaped; saw Mr. Terhune in the corridor of the City Hall, near Judge Oskiey's office; he gave me a vague answer to an enquiry.

Themas Barror, sworn, a Steward of the City Prison—Saw Vickers, Mr. Cox, Terhune, Judge Smith and friend; also a friend of Vickers in the yard on the morning of the escape, Mr. Cox was walking ahead, Judge Smith and this riond came into the prison yard through the large gate.

Officer Serters of the 6t ward sworn—Saw Soloms a Vickers and another man on the morning of the escape in the hall that leads through the watch house department, and had previously sean Judge Smith and the Deouty Sheriff standing at the door that leads into Franklin street; Vickers and his friend passed out of the door that leads into Leonard street, got into a wagon and drove off; afterwards saw Mr. Cox and Terhune, and told them Vickers had gone off in a wagon.

Jost Sentre sworn—Kept a stable in Bayard street; bired a wagon on the day of the escape to a person of a lark complexion; Terhune said he had rode in the wagon; on my expressing anxiety shout its raturn, said that I need not be uneasy about it, as the person who had hired it was a friend of his.

Jost Sentre word of the female department of the prison, was examined for the prosecution. He observed a rall man on the day of the escape, who asked him to let him see the prison, which request was refused; he stood at the desk of the entrance to the watch bouse, which leads into Leonard street; his heir was sendy; some person passed out soon afterwards

Adjourned to Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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New and Fashionable Restaurant.—Mr. Geo. Pieris, late of the Civiton House, Staten Island, has opened most beautiful and capacious premises, No. 156 Broadway, near to Howard's Hotel, where every description of refreshment of a superior quality is served up in first rate style, at all hours of the day, and may be enjoyed either in public or private rooms. His oysters are of the choicest that can be procured, and prepared in such a manner, as not to be surpassed, if equalled, by any similar establishment in the city. The wines, Iquors, and segars, are in keeping with the other good thiugs, and courtesy and despatch mark the whole proceedings of the spirited proprietor and his assistants.

Amusements.

Amusements.

Amusements.

It the Orphean Family contemplate repeating their Concert, they should by all means obtain a more capacious room than the one which they now ocupy. Persons, however well disposed, will not sit out a concert where the room is crowded to suffocation, as it was last evening. They should consult the comfort of their visitors and their own interest, by engaging the Tabernacle for their next concert.

Medical Notice.—The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicic and Pharmacy, atablished for the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will hereafter appear on the fourth page and last column of the page.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

Office and Consulting Rooms of the College, S. Nassau stree

Office and Consulting Rooms of the College, 35 Nassan street

A Sorrowful Story of Real Life.—Haven't
you seen him in Broadway, with the long, delicious, silky bair,
that waved as the wind blew, as die Bond and Bleeckers atreet
ladies longed to revel in the jetty clusters with their rnowy
forked fingers? Did you ever hear that young man's story!
Well, it is a love tile. Poor f-ilow! the blasted hope of a rich
Boston fam ly! I will not give you the particulars, 'in too
sorrowful—suffice it to say, that at times his mind wanders. Do
you know what gives such a particular charm to him that was
once the 'glass of feaviou end the mould of form?" Jones
Coral Hair Restorative, and Jones' Italian Chemical Sonp.—
Every Monday, at 2 o'clock, he may be seen walking into our
friend Jones' store, & Chatham street, to get a bottle of his Oil;
that alone gives his hair that original brilliancy has sorrow has
now turned grey, and his shin that healthy, youthful clearness.
Reafer, the cost is very trilling thy, clear complexion. Jones
you like the cost is very trilling thy, clear complexion. Jones
you like the cost is well to the cost of his rich of the cost of his rich of the cost of the cost

The Season for Coughs and Colds has literally come, and almost every person you meet with is more or less troubled. Sherman's Cough Lozanges are a convenient at ricle to carry in the pocket, and may be taken through the day without any interruption from business; and they make quick work, the most severe cough or cl d yielding to them in twenty four or thirty hours. Is your rest broken at night by a tediona cough? Try Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Have you p in in the breast and side? Apply one of Sherman's Poor Man's Platers, and our word for it, you will find mare and quicker relief from these remedies than all the nostums in the world. They never fail to cure.

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